

COULD NOT BE CROOKED.

Two Ruggedly Honest to Stoop to a Low

Years ago, when Elijah Smith and Marvin Preston were running a distillery down the river, Mr. Preston once took it into his head to look through the books of the concern, and discovered that it was bankrupt. There had been no warning of trouble, and he was surprised, but soon gathered himself together and went up to the private office, where Mr. Smith was sitting.

"We're broke," he said.
"What?" ejaculated the old man.
"The books show that this firm is insolvent," repeated Mr. Preston.
The office man had given no intimation to the senior partner that the distillery was in financial danger, and the news was a terrible shock to him. It took him some time to realize his position and when he had asked Preston to send for a friend in whom he had great confidence.

"I want to talk with him before we do anything," Marvin said to the old man.
The friend was summoned and the situation laid before him in all its ugliness. He was a sharp, decisive man, whose mind worked faster than his conscience.

"Pretty bad, pretty bad!" he said, when all had been explained, "but then it might have been worse. Your credit is still good and nobody outside knows anything about the crash except the friend."
"That's the only advice I can give you," and now you'll have to excuse me."

He left, and the two partners in the disastrous venture sat looking at each other for some minutes. Then Mr. Smith looked up and said:
"Well, Marvin, what do you think of that?"
"I am too young a man to do anything of that kind," was Mr. Preston's answer.

The old man sighed deeply.
"And I'm too old," he answered.—
Detroit Free Press.

THE CRIME OF LEZE MAJESTY.
Was Once Punishable with Torture and Execution.
The frequent appeals of the German emperor to the law of leze majesty, which commonly appears in the foreign dispatches as "leze majesty," and in full should be "crimes against majesty," have brought prominently to the attention of the modern reading public this once dreaded legal means which absolute monarchs were formerly able to use in order to accomplish almost any wrong that occurred to them as desirable.

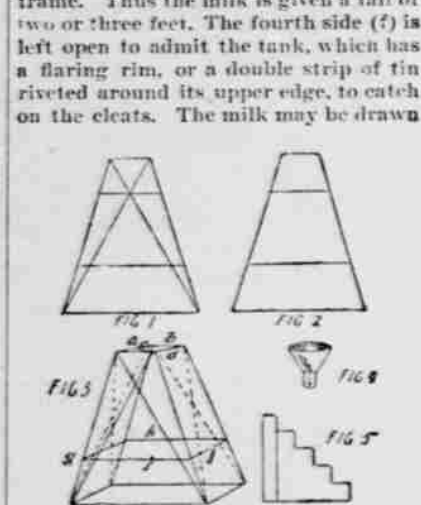
Of all severe laws in an age when all laws were severe this was the most feared, for it was capable of so many different applications and explanations that it could be made to fit almost any case that arose and was used as a formidable means of repression and punishment. The monarch desired to gain the property or take the life of a subject who had grown too rich or become too powerful to suit the ideas of royalty. Translated, the words mean simply "injured majesty," but when kings were absolute and majesty was so easily injured and there were so many ways by which the injury could be effected that no one could be sure that in an entirely innocent action he might not violate the majesty of the king and thus incur the severest punishment known to the law.

Assault, robbery, murder, assassination were trifles in the eyes of a sovereign who regarded his majesty as his most sacred possession, and while these were punished by death, simple hanging, beheading or other forms of speedy execution was altogether too good for the man guilty of violation of majesty, and the ingenuity of executioners was taxed to provide lengthy and exquisite painful tortures for the criminal who was adjudged guilty of an offense.

THE FARMING WORLD.

Handy Milk Cooler.

Every Ingenious Dairyman Can Easily Make One at Home.
It is essential that milkmen cool their milk before it leaves the farm, and if it be air-cooled it will keep longer and win a better name. A cooler of home manufacture (Fig. 3) is a wooden frame, six or seven feet in height. The separate strips (Fig. 2) may be made of four strips, with as many crosspieces as necessary for stability (Fig. 1). A slight unevenness of structure will not affect its usefulness if it stand firm. The funnel (Fig. 4), over which a cheese-cloth strainer of many thicknesses is hung, rests in the aperture at the top (a b c d). Cleats of wood are nailed on the three inner sides (g h i j and k l m) of the frame to hold the tank which clears the floor several inches, or even a foot, according to the height of the frame. Thus the milk is given a full day or two or three feet. The fourth side (l) is left open to admit the tank, which has a flaring rim, or a double strip of tin riveted around its upper edge, to catch on the cleats. The milk may be drawn



HOME-MADE MILK COOLER.

off by means of a faucet, or it may be dipped from the tank (Fig. 6) into the cans. Movable strips (Fig. 5) are needed for an extra high frame, and any small boy can pour milk into the strainer-covered funnel and dip it into cans when milking is over. Stand it out of reach of flying chaff and odors. Set the milk in a spring rather than on ice—the night's milk all night, the morning's an hour or more, as convenient. A spring, sheltered from the sun by a rude board house, or only shaded by trees, is better than any ice house. Sink a tub or box into the spring or running stream, or scoop it wider and scatter it around with stone, not too deep for the cows to rest firmly on the foundation of stone. Where a spring is not available ice water is a substitute. Ice carried in the milk cart, wedged between cans, helps ward off complaints of sour milk. Tin covers or stoppers (Fig. 7), with chimneys having perforated sides, are indispensable. Rinse both can and cover with lime water, strained, after washing. L. L. Trott, in Orange Judd Farmer.

DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.
One of the principal causes of butter becoming rancid is the buttermilk contained in it. Everyone that buys milk for family use ought to get that which contains four per cent. of fat. But much of the milk delivered to customers only shows three per cent.

If the butter comes too hard for working and salting, because of the low temperature at which it was stored, you can ease and quickly remedy it by warming the washing water. One of the important items in making dairymaking most profitable is to weed out all unprofitable parts. The average farmer cannot afford to feed with cows that do not have at least some desirable quality.

Do not stop feeding the dairy cow as soon as she goes dry. Give her enough good food to steadily maintain a fair condition of flesh, and she will be the better milkier when she comes fresh again. If she is allowed to get thin in flesh, it will cost something to bring her up again.

If but one or two cows are milked it is not inconsistent to feed grain at the milking time, but with a herd it is very troublesome. Some cows will not "give down" except when eating a palatable mess. This is the fault of the trainer, and is a bad state of affairs. But like all habits, there are ways of breaking it. To buy just the cows you want is too expensive and hard to accomplish. Better raise them on the farm. Procure the best milkers you can for a foundation, and then buy the best full-blooded butter sire you can find. Let him be at least two years old, and he will serve your purpose for four or five years.—
Colman's Rural World.

FOR DRYING FRUIT.
Description of an Economical Way of Curing Green Fruit.
Sun-dried fruit has a flavor that cannot be approached by the evaporated, sulphur-bleached article. Besides, sun-drying is the most economical plan for curing green fruit, where but small quantities are prepared annually. Fruit exposed to the sun and air should, however, be protected from the flies. A convenient plan is shown in the cut. Two frames of inch-by-two-inch stuff, of equal size, are covered with wire mosquito netting. On one the fruit is spread evenly and thinly, while the other serves as a cover, the whole resting on a saw-horse frame, or upon four stakes driven into the ground with cross-pieces nailed to the tops. The air thus circulates up through the fruit, while flies and other insects have no chance to soil it. Two strips can be nailed across the bottom to support the weight upon it, if needed.—
American Gardening.

Keep the Cows Clean.
The skin of an animal is an active excreting agent, and a large quantity of foul matter is constantly being thrown off from it. All this matter will dry on the skin, and if not removed frequently will cover it and clog the numerous pores by which the effete matter escapes. This dried matter is most annoyingly loosened by the card made of wire and acting like a comb, and a stiff brush then completes the cleansing of the skin by removing these loosened scales. Besides, the skin is continually changing, scales of dried tissue loosening in the form of dandruff, while the new tissue is formed under it. It is in this way that in time the whole of the skin is renewed. All this dead and impure matter acts as a ferment on milk and will cause it to sour or take on an unpleasant odor very quickly. Thus it is not only necessary to keep the cows clean but to remove this matter from the skin before each milking by the use of a card and brush.—
Prairie Farmer.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Secretary Conditions Disturbed by the

New York, Aug. 8.—H. B. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says:
The seasonal advance of operations at the Chicago stock exchange for a period in the past week has been a notable feature. The Chicago stock exchange has been a notable feature. The Chicago stock exchange has been a notable feature.

The situation as to cotton is a doubtful one. The situation as to cotton is a doubtful one. The situation as to cotton is a doubtful one. The situation as to cotton is a doubtful one.

GOV. HOLCOMB RENOMINATED.
Nebraska Populists Could Not Agree with

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 7.—The populist state convention finished its labors and adjourned sine die yesterday, after having been in session all night.

SEVENTY POISONED.
Pleasant River, Kan., Aug. 7.—At the annual picnic of Sunday school of the Baptist church of this city, held in a grove near here Thursday, some 40 persons were suddenly poisoned.

ORPHAN GIRL ASSAULTED.
Serious Crime Committed by Young Therman Jacobs Near Linn, Mo.

LINCOLN, Mo., Aug. 8.—Thursday afternoon, at a picnic about ten miles northwest of here, Therman Jacobs, a young man about 19 years of age, persuaded Miss Gray, a young orphan girl of about 15 years, who lived with the family of Horace A. Tomlin, to leave the picnic grounds and go driving with him.

Four Deaths and Fifty Prostrations.
St. Louis, Aug. 8.—At two p. m. yesterday the 100 mark was reached by the government thermometer in the signal service office. This is again breaking the record. Thermometers move of less exposed to the sun's rays rose even higher, recording up to 108 and 110 degrees in the course of the afternoon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, broke the Southampton-New York record, making the passage in 6 days, 2 hours and 44 minutes, thus eclipsing the brilliant record made by her sister ship, the St. Paul, last June, of 6 days, 5 hours and 32 minutes.

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